

obtained under a stone on the peninsula of the castle of Pendennis, near Falmouth, and which an examination with the description and a specimen from Rozel showed to belong to the same species. A renewed search presented him on the following day with other specimens, two of which were in a living state, and their epidermis was provided with the short, rigid, sparse hairs observable in the normal state of the shell. At Pendennis the species is procured, as in Jersey, under stones on an open down, and not in shady places among nettles, as in Guernsey. It is worthy of notice that the geological structure of the neighbourhood of the new habitat corresponds with that of the Channel Islands and Brittany, and that the tract also presents a botanical similarity, *Tamarix Gallica* being an abundant product of the cliffs overhanging the sea.

The island of Jersey may be recorded as another British station for *Helix Pisana*, which is confined to so few localities in Cornwall, Wales and Ireland. The species is abundant on thistles by the sea-shore between St. Helier's and St. Aubin's.

Falmouth, Cornwall, Oct. 18, 1848.

W. H. BENSON.

P.S. Mr. Alder, to whom I forwarded an example, informs me that a specimen of *H. revelata* was found by Mr. Bellamy near Megavissey (between Falmouth and Plymouth), that it was exhibited in 1841 at the Meeting of the British Association at Plymouth, and was published in Mr. Couch's 'Cornish Fauna'; also that Mr. W. P. Cocks had in 1846 found a live shell at Pendennis, where Mr. Alder in June 1847 searched without success. Including empty, crushed, and broken shells, Mr. A. Benson has taken thirty specimens, of which two, recently crushed with the enclosed animal, were left on the ground, and nineteen were brought in alive. The largest specimens are seven millimetres in greatest diameter (Pfeiffer gives the same measurement). My best Jersey specimen exceeds this size by half a millimetre.

Although I was mistaken in concluding from Pfeiffer's omission of an English habitat that the animal had not been taken in this country, yet its recent capture at Pendennis, where it is not confined to a single spot, satisfactorily corroborates the evidence of its claim, hitherto resting on two solitary specimens, to be considered a native of England.

W. H. B.

Oct. 25, 1848.

#### COLOSSAL BONES OF THE IGUANODON.

Dr. Mantell has recently obtained from the Wealden of the south-east of England several portions of femora and tibiae of the Iguanodon more colossal than any hitherto discovered. The *shaft* of a thigh-bone is twenty-eight inches in circumference, exceeding by several inches the largest in the British Museum, and requiring even longer condyles than the gigantic distal extremity of a femur of the Iguanodon in the possession of a collector at Hastings. The medullary cavity is so capacious that the hand and arm might be thrust into it.

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